

LONDON LETTER.

THE COMING OF HENRY IRVING, ENGLAND'S STAGE IDOL.

Prayers for His Theatrical Success—Carey's Assassination—Affairs in Ireland—Common school system—etc.

(Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.)

LONDON, August 9, 1883.

Pending the long and loudly heralded visit to our country of England's great theatrical lion, Henry Irving, the American public will have its ears wide open for every scrap of news concerning that important personage, and no doubt the smalls favors will be thankfully received, both by the aforesaid A. P. and by those who are interested in having the great actor well advertised. Of the farewell banquet, at which the chivalry of the realm surrounded the tables and its beauty looked fondly down from the galleries, and where the Lord Chief Justice and other high dignitaries heaped such lavish compliments on the favored guest, you have already heard enough. It is presumable, too, that the average reader has made aware of the intimate friendship of the Prince of Wales with Mr. Irving, and of the latter's rejection of a professed knighthood, as well as of the

BUCKETS OF TEARS

That were shed by the distinguished audience that assembled a few nights ago to witness his last performance and listen to his words of parting. These matters have doubtless been the predominant conversation with theater-goers for some time past. But have you heard that the orthodox religious people have become Irving worshippers? "that is the question." Has anybody informed you that the psalm of praise chanted in his honor by the secular dailies is being echoed in the pulpits of the "orthodox" of the "Christian World"? If not, the honor of enlightening you upon these points be mine. Before me is the current number of the *Christian World*, a paper which circulates all over the globe, and which, while guarding the interests of religious denominations generally, is particularly devoted to the Congregational and Presbyterians, the modern representatives of what is sometimes contemptuously called Puritanism. In a leader on the first page, it reads:

A FERVENT FAREWELL.

The editor of this journal, after referring to a former article on the farewell banquet, gives an appreciative description of the farewell performance at the Lyceum. The last sentence in this remarkable editorial is as follows: "We are told that Mr. Irving will be at the Lyceum on Saturday night, and in this wish we may all heartily concur." Thus does the spectacle caused by the contemplated absence for a few months of a popular actor from his native land receive its finishing touches and blossoms out into a well rounded completeness. Royalty is disconsolate, statesmen and judges are sorrowful, the people of the world weep, and Christians are called upon to pray! "God speed to Henry Irving. May a kind Providence preserve him, and bring him in big honor and high favor to the sight of the people." Ta! I suppose, is about the form of words in which this editor would have the departing actor borne up in the arms of faith and supplication at a throne of grace. And what a comfort these prayers will be, not only to Mr. Irving himself, but to his manager and to the lessees of theaters and others who are interested pecuniarily in the success of this visit. This class of people have for a long time been visited with the maledictions of the church folk. What a

CHANGE FROM CURSES TO BLESSINGS. The universal affection shown by all classes of people for Mr. Irving is spoken of by the editor of the *Christian World* as "a sign of the times." Another sign of the times, to which attention is directed by that paper, is that George Macdonald recently gave a stage representation of "Macbeth" on Saturday and preached from an orthodox London pulpit the day following. Truly this is a progressive age indeed. Let the present rate of progress continue and it will surely not be many decades before we shall see theatrical performances opened with religious worship, and actors welcomed everywhere as the latter-day evangelists! Till then, and as an aid to the ushering in of that happy time, let Christian people take heed to the pious suggestion we refer to, and fail not to wish the leading members of the profession "God-speed" in their undertakings. No tears are being shed in England over

THE ASSASSINATION OF CAREY.

The general feeling is that in his tragic death an execrable character and a career of crime have met their merited end. Still, the majesty of the law must be vindicated, and the popular judgment has already condemned his executioner to the gibbets. It cannot be denied, however, that widespread sympathy is felt for this desperate man. His act, if wicked, was at least courageous. He showed none of the mean cowardice of the Phoenix Park murderers. It particularly striking contrast was his course with that of the man whose death he condoned, and who died in prison, and his author sought no screen from the consequences. It has been frequently said in England, that Irish agitators were a pack of snakes, who strike only when they have coolly calculated the chances of escape. O'Donnell's conduct has done something to relieve this imputation. But how serious an affair is the murder of Carey for the English Government! Many questions arise. One wonders if there are not traitors in high places in Ireland. Many, too, are speculating upon the effect which this successful removal will have in giving

NEW LIFE TO FENIANISM.

And how about the other witnesses for the Government? All dogged, as they are, will they not in all time be stricken down? And if informers escape the hangman's noose only to fall victims to the pistol of the man who, in future, will come to run the risk? The English government shows admirable skill in detecting the perpetrators of Irish outrages, and great speed in meting out punishment to these offenders. But its efforts to prevent such outrages, as well as the protection it offers to those who aid in the administration of law, are both, as yet, lamentably deficient. This fact is keenly realized just now, and by thoughtful persons the gravest apprehension is born. To what gloomy consequences of the prospect, the probabilities confront us, as demonstrated by the way the cat has jumped at recent elections in Ireland, that Mr. Parnell will have in the next Parliament fully twice the number of followers that he has in the present one, a support which will enable him to almost completely block the business of that body.

THE ONLY WAY TO PREVENT THIS

Is by lessening the aggregate number of Irish members, a course which both the Liberal and Conservative parties feel the urgent necessity of pursuing. But such a course would be bitterly resented by the Irish, and would add one more to their numberless and imaginary grievances. All things considered, what a pity it is that England does not see her way to resume the old policy of conciliation to an abrupt and bloody termination when Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke were slaughtered. Suppose, for instance, a little more attention were given to that unhappy country by the members of the royal family. That the Queen has spent only twelve

days on the Green Isle during the long period of her reign may be one of the effects of the disturbed condition of society there. But may not her long continued absence be also one of the causes of Irish discontent with English rule? Recently another slight, actual or seeming, has been shown to Ireland. Several titles were to be conferred on eminent medical men. To others baronies were given, and the representative of Prince Albert offered only a knight hood, which, it need scarcely be said, was declined, the reason given being that acceptance under the circumstances would carry with it an implied assent to the proposition that the medical profession of Ireland was inferior to that of England and Scotland. These points are not recorded out of sympathy with those whose violence is, perhaps, the greatest obstacle to the good government of that country, nor from any desire to see the people there turned over to their own tender mercies. They are introduced simply to show that "We'll give you champagne," said another, "but it will only be enough to drink. We can't give you baths of it as you did." It is satisfactory to think they were all pleased with their reception and that California lived up to her reputation for lavish hospitality and open-handedness. And the Kentuckians—the superb, eagle-nosed, bright-eyed, six foot, well-proportioned, gorgeously dressed and quite two utterly precious Dr. Molay—did break our crude Western hearts when they took the oonyx column for their prize trophy when they stood first in the competitive drill and were allowed to choose, but at least it prepared us for the shock when the St. Bernards, with the Yosemite plaque on California wood halberds, and

ENGLISH SYSTEM OF COMMON SCHOOLS. Prior to 1870 popular education in this country was carried on upon the voluntary principle. Most of the religious denominations maintained schools, and some little was done in this line by private individuals. This system, however, proved shamefully inadequate, and the fact that so large a proportion of the population were suffered to grow up in ignorance was the crying disgrace of the land. In the year named the Elementary School Act was passed, giving Government the power to compel all school children to attend. Board Schools are to enforce attendance on the part of the children. To encourage the reform thus inaugurated larger grants of money were promised by the State, and it was provided that what might be needed beyond this to keep the schools up to the point of efficiency should be obtained by local taxation. A small fee was also to be

EXACTED FROM THE SCHOLARS. The maximum per week being fixed at eighteen cents, and the minimum at two cents. The thirteen years that have elapsed since this law came into operation have witnessed a marvelous improvement. From the sum of \$4,000,000 in 1869 the Government grant has increased from time to time until this year it amounts to over \$14,000,000. The number of children on the register at the beginning of the new regime was 1,700,000; now more than twice as many are enrolled with an average attendance of over 2,000,000. Last year 144,000 children came in, and there are still coming at the rate of 3,000 a week. In this city the increase has been very great. Twelve years ago there was an average attendance in all the schools of London of 174,000, whilst for the year ending in June last the average was 431,000. Teachers have multiplied at a proportionate rate. Against 44,500 in 1880 there are now 45,118. The average salary paid is about \$500 per annum, the highest \$2,500, and many get only about \$250. In most of the schools

COOKING AND SEWING ARE TAUGHT

As special branches to both boys and girls, and in the London schools Social Economy is now to be added. Another new feature about to be introduced in the metropolis is the establishment of a Train's school where refractory children are to be kept for reformation; and there is also a movement on foot for providing scholars in the poorer districts with a daily dinner at the school-house. Not the least gratifying of the results of the compulsory educational law is the marked improvement it has wrought in the health and morals of the rising generation. Comparing the statistics of mortality for the period between 1853 and 1854 with those of the last five years the showing is as follows: From 5 to 15 years the average is 1,000; from 15 to 20, 1,000; from 20 to 25, 1,000; from 25 to 30, 1,000; from 30 to 35, 1,000; from 35 to 40, 1,000; from 40 to 45, 1,000; from 45 to 50, 1,000; from 50 to 55, 1,000; from 55 to 60, 1,000; from 60 to 65, 1,000; from 65 to 70, 1,000; from 70 to 75, 1,000; from 75 to 80, 1,000; from 80 to 85, 1,000; from 85 to 90, 1,000; from 90 to 95, 1,000; from 95 to 100, 1,000; from 100 to 105, 1,000; from 105 to 110, 1,000; from 110 to 115, 1,000; from 115 to 120, 1,000; from 120 to 125, 1,000; from 125 to 130, 1,000; from 130 to 135, 1,000; from 135 to 140, 1,000; from 140 to 145, 1,000; from 145 to 150, 1,000; from 150 to 155, 1,000; from 155 to 160, 1,000; from 160 to 165, 1,000; from 165 to 170, 1,000; from 170 to 175, 1,000; from 175 to 180, 1,000; from 180 to 185, 1,000; from 185 to 190, 1,000; from 190 to 195, 1,000; from 195 to 200, 1,000; from 200 to 205, 1,000; from 205 to 210, 1,000; from 210 to 215, 1,000; from 215 to 220, 1,000; from 220 to 225, 1,000; from 225 to 230, 1,000; from 230 to 235, 1,000; from 235 to 240, 1,000; from 240 to 245, 1,000; from 245 to 250, 1,000; from 250 to 255, 1,000; from 255 to 260, 1,000; from 260 to 265, 1,000; from 265 to 270, 1,000; from 270 to 275, 1,000; from 275 to 280, 1,000; from 280 to 285, 1,000; from 285 to 290, 1,000; from 290 to 295, 1,000; from 295 to 300, 1,000; from 300 to 305, 1,000; from 305 to 310, 1,000; from 310 to 315, 1,000; from 315 to 320, 1,000; from 320 to 325, 1,000; from 325 to 330, 1,000; from 330 to 335, 1,000; from 335 to 340, 1,000; from 340 to 345, 1,000; from 345 to 350, 1,000; from 350 to 355, 1,000; from 355 to 360, 1,000; from 360 to 365, 1,000; from 365 to 370, 1,000; from 370 to 375, 1,000; from 375 to 380, 1,000; from 380 to 385, 1,000; from 385 to 390, 1,000; from 390 to 395, 1,000; from 395 to 400, 1,000; from 400 to 405, 1,000; from 405 to 410, 1,000; from 410 to 415, 1,000; from 415 to 420, 1,000; from 420 to 425, 1,000; from 425 to 430, 1,000; from 430 to 435, 1,000; from 435 to 440, 1,000; from 440 to 445, 1,000; from 445 to 450, 1,000; from 450 to 455, 1,000; from 455 to 460, 1,000; from 460 to 465, 1,000; from 465 to 470, 1,000; from 470 to 475, 1,000; from 475 to 480, 1,000; from 480 to 485, 1,000; from 485 to 490, 1,000; from 490 to 495, 1,000; from 495 to 500, 1,000; from 500 to 505, 1,000; from 505 to 510, 1,000; from 510 to 515, 1,000; from 515 to 520, 1,000; from 520 to 525, 1,000; from 525 to 530, 1,000; from 530 to 535, 1,000; from 535 to 540, 1,000; from 540 to 545, 1,000; from 545 to 550, 1,000; from 550 to 555, 1,000; from 555 to 560, 1,000; from 560 to 565, 1,000; from 565 to 570, 1,000; from 570 to 575, 1,000; from 575 to 580, 1,000; from 580 to 585, 1,000; from 585 to 590, 1,000; from 590 to 595, 1,000; from 595 to 600, 1,000; from 600 to 605, 1,000; from 605 to 610, 1,000; from 610 to 615, 1,000; from 615 to 620, 1,000; from 620 to 625, 1,000; from 625 to 630, 1,000; from 630 to 635, 1,000; from 635 to 640, 1,000; from 640 to 645, 1,000; from 645 to 650, 1,000; from 650 to 655, 1,000; from 655 to 660, 1,000; from 660 to 665, 1,000; from 665 to 670, 1,000; from 670 to 675, 1,000; from 675 to 680, 1,000; from 680 to 685, 1,000; from 685 to 690, 1,000; from 690 to 695, 1,000; from 695 to 700, 1,000; from 700 to 705, 1,000; from 705 to 710, 1,000; from 710 to 715, 1,000; from 715 to 720, 1,000; from 720 to 725, 1,000; from 725 to 730, 1,000; from 730 to 735, 1,000; from 735 to 740, 1,000; from 740 to 745, 1,000; from 745 to 750, 1,000; from 750 to 755, 1,000; from 755 to 760, 1,000; from 760 to 765, 1,000; from 765 to 770, 1,000; from 770 to 775, 1,000; from 775 to 780, 1,000; from 780 to 785, 1,000; from 785 to 790, 1,000; from 790 to 795, 1,000; from 795 to 800, 1,000; from 800 to 805, 1,000; from 805 to 810, 1,000; from 810 to 815, 1,000; from 815 to 820, 1,000; from 820 to 825, 1,000; from 825 to 830, 1,000; from 830 to 835, 1,000; from 835 to 840, 1,000; from 840 to 845, 1,000; from 845 to 850, 1,000; from 850 to 855, 1,000; from 855 to 860, 1,000; from 860 to 865, 1,000; from 865 to 870, 1,000; from 870 to 875, 1,000; from 875 to 880, 1,000; from 880 to 885, 1,000; from 885 to 890, 1,000; from 890 to 895, 1,000; from 895 to 900, 1,000; from 900 to 905, 1,000; from 905 to 910, 1,000; from 910 to 915, 1,000; from 915 to 920, 1,000; from 920 to 925, 1,000; from 925 to 930, 1,000; from 930 to 935, 1,000; from 935 to 940, 1,000; from 940 to 945, 1,000; from 945 to 950, 1,000; from 950 to 955, 1,000; from 955 to 960, 1,000; from 960 to 965, 1,000; from 965 to 970, 1,000; from 970 to 975, 1,000; from 975 to 980, 1,000; from 980 to 985, 1,000; from 985 to 990, 1,000; from 990 to 995, 1,000; from 995 to 1,000, 1,000; from 1,000 to 1,005, 1,000; from 1,005 to 1,010, 1,000; from 1,010 to 1,015, 1,000; from 1,015 to 1,020, 1,000; from 1,020 to 1,025, 1,000; from 1,025 to 1,030, 1,000; from 1,030 to 1,035, 1,000; from 1,035 to 1,040, 1,000; from 1,040 to 1,045, 1,000; from 1,045 to 1,050, 1,000; from 1,050 to 1,055, 1,000; from 1,055 to 1,060, 1,000; from 1,060 to 1,065, 1,000; from 1,065 to 1,070, 1,000; from 1,070 to 1,075, 1,000; from 1,075 to 1,080, 1,000; from 1,080 to 1,085, 1,000; from 1,085 to 1,090, 1,000; from 1,090 to 1,095, 1,000; from 1,095 to 1,100, 1,000; from 1,100 to 1,105, 1,000; from 1,105 to 1,110, 1,000; from 1,110 to 1,115, 1,000; from 1,115 to 1,120, 1,000; from 1,120 to 1,125, 1,000; from 1,125 to 1,130, 1,000; from 1,130 to 1,135, 1,000; from 1,135 to 1,140, 1,000; from 1,140 to 1,145, 1,000; from 1,145 to 1,150, 1,000; from 1,150 to 1,155, 1,000; from 1,155 to 1,160, 1,000; from 1,160 to 1,165, 1,000; from 1,165 to 1,170, 1,000; from 1,170 to 1,175, 1,000; from 1,175 to 1,180, 1,000; from 1,180 to 1,185, 1,000; from 1,185 to 1,190, 1,000; from 1,190 to 1,195, 1,000; from 1,195 to 1,200, 1,000; from 1,200 to 1,205, 1,000; from 1,205 to 1,210, 1,000; from 1,210 to 1,215, 1,000; from 1,215 to 1,220, 1,000; from 1,220 to 1,225, 1,000; from 1,225 to 1,230, 1,000; from 1,230 to 1,235, 1,

FROM KING'S CHAPEL.

Lightly we glance the fresh red marbles o'er;
Those two of eager date our eyes catch'd:
The pale, the red, the white, the blue, the door,
And here, the Lady of Colonial days,
The fair Francisca of the southern wall.

Alas! those were goodly men that Reynolds drew,

And still names like Copely, May, and Davis holds,

And their old Colonies are still there.

Proof of the claim their valiant sires had earned,

That "gentle blood" not lightly to be spurned,

Save by the churl ungenerous Nature molds.

All vanished! It were idle to complain!

That the fruits shall come the flowers must

fall.

Yet somewhat we have lost amidst our gain—

Some rare old times may not return,

That we may not have the same again,

And reverence, dearest ornament of all.

Thus musing, to the western wall I came,

Departing: lo! a tablet fresh and fair,

Where glistened many a youth's remembered

In golden letters on the snow-white stone—

Young lives the sires and aches once have known,

Their country's bleeding altar might not spare,

Those who that we might claim a soil unstained,

Save by the blood of heroes; their baneless

A realm unbroken and a race unchained.

Has pure blood through Norman veins come down

From the pure knight that caught the Saxon's crown?

Then warmed the pulses in these faithful breasts?

These, too, shall live in history's deathless page,

High on the high, the proud, the famous page,

With their names on the tablet, and the page,

They could not die; for their last, their last,

As the rock, unfaltering, that etched the seal of shame.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, in Atlantic.

SOUTHERN COLORADO.

A correspondent now traveling in Southern Colorado gives the following points of interest about that section of the New West:

Canyon City is quite level for about three miles east and west, and perhaps the distance north and south is about the same, a commercial and agricultural. In a few years it will be quite shady. The entrance to Grand and Grape Creek canyons is about a mile west of this city, where also is the junction of the main line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad with the Silver Cliff branch of the same road, which runs through Grape Creek canyon to the town of Silver Cliff, about 35 miles south. Grape Creek derives its name from the great number of wild grape vines growing along its banks. This canyon is said to exceed the Grand canyon in size. The Gorge, or the peaks at the entrance of the Grand are 1,000 feet high, and increase in elevation until at the hanging bridge, seven miles west, they are about 3,500 feet in height, and are one vast pile of rock.

The Arkansas river, in some places, is not more than twenty or thirty feet in width, and goes dashing along at a terrible rate, running against the perpendicular walls which confine it. The hanging bridge is about 200 feet in height, being made of iron.

The river at this place takes up the entire width of the canyon, and is so rapid that no abutment or piers could be built, so that the bridge, except at the ends, is supported by strong A-shaped iron trusses let into the wall on either side of the canyon high enough for the trains to pass under them. To these braces are fastened huge chains connecting with the railing of the bridge in several places. One has a much greater view of this part of the canyon from above, but to reach it requires a drive of over twelve miles. The grandest scenery of the Colorado river canyon, with the exception of the Colorado's river canyon, which extends about 300 miles, and in many places is over 6,000 feet high.

We are having our rainy season, and enjoy a hard thunder-storm every day. The lightning is very brilliant, and I never heard such terrible thunder. We were entertained yesterday by a waterspout. They are quite common in the State, but this was the first ever seen in this part of the State. The storm came up through a gorge south of the Grand canyon, and when it reached Grape Creek we could see it forming. It immediately changed its course, moving directly south and up Grape Creek. When it had gone about a mile up the creek it seemed to burst, and the rain fell like one vast sheet of water. We could not see the mountains. The river rose four feet in less than five minutes, and was soon covered with driftwood, rails, trees and bridge timber. There is no other section of country where the washouts upon railroads are as severe as at the Grand canyon. The water, when it washes down the mountain side, and as a consequence one or two bridges soon have to go.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

If nutmeg is grated and mixed with the giner in hard gingerbread, a piquant flavor is given to it.

A little tomato catup in a great addition to a mixture of cold boiled ham, mustard, etc., for sandwiches.

The late peas are sometimes thought to be impure when cooking a small piece of ham, or bacon, or of corned beef is cooked with them. Keep the meat before serving, and thicken the soup with flour or arrowroot.

One way to cook summer squash is to cut it in slices about an inch thick and boil in salted water, using just as little as will answer. When done drain it well and without mashing; serve it with butter, and pepper, and salt.

If your tomato vines hang very full of green tomatoes a few may be picked and be pickled, and those which are left will grow and ripen more rapidly. These green ones will make excellent pickles, and are nice canned for use next spring. They are so fresh they will keep perfectly.

An excellent pudding is made of tart apples, and then put in layers with fine cracker or bread crumbs. While the apples are still hot, stir sugar and butter in with them. This should be baked for half an hour. A little sweet cream is a great addition, but it is good without any sauce.

Mead, which is enjoyed by many as a summer drink, is made of one pound and a half of white sugar, with one pint and a half of boiling water poured over it; add an eighth of a pound of tartaric acid and half an ounce of sassafras. Boil this, and when you use it, to each glass add a pinch of soda.

Tomato soup with beef stock instead of milk is very appetizing. To one quart of stock allow one pint and a half of stewed tomatoes, which you have sweetened and salted to your taste; add an onion sliced, which may be removed before serving the soup. Let the soup simmer gently, and not run off before it has had time to cool.

So many of the small fruits, such as plums, etc., are delicious pickled that a general rule for making a sweet pickle is desirable. To seven pounds of fruit allow two pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, and spices to your taste. Cassis buds make a very delicate flavor, but are somewhat expensive when compared with other spices. —[N. Y. Post.]

The quince season is near at hand, and a nice way to can them is to first cut them in slices as thin as you can, and then dip them in a mixture of English walnut meats, raisins and a very little citron added; chop these and stir in; when it has about an inch thick on the cake, and pin a paper around the cake, so that the frosting will not run off before it has had time to cool.

Many of the small fruits, such as plums, etc., are delicious pickled that a general rule for making a sweet pickle is desirable. To seven pounds of fruit allow two pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, and spices to your taste. Cassis buds make a very delicate flavor, but are somewhat expensive when compared with other spices. —[N. Y. Post.]

Do not go to the country without a bottle of Angostura Bitters to flavor your soups and lemonade, and keep your digestive organs in order. Be sure it is the genuine Angostura of wide fame and manufactured only by Dr. J. G. Siegert & Sons.

FARM AND FRUIT.

Albert Pitcher, a Greenville (Ill.) farmer, spread some chloride of lime over land that he was about to plow. Three valuable cows managed to get into the lot and two of them died from eating the lime.

A shipment of 300 bushels of red oak acorns has been sent to Germany for planting on unutilized lands and hillsides. The tree has been found to do well in Europe, and its wood is valuable. The acorns gathered in Missouri at an average cost of a bushel.

The "boss" fleece of 1883, at least, is that taken from "Woolly," a California ram owned by Hutton Brothers, of Los Angeles. It is fourteen months' growth, and weighs 62 pounds. "Woolly" is a pure blood French merino, directly from stock of the Ramboillet ram of France, imported in 1859 by J. D. Patterson. —[Ex-charge.

A successful melon-grower has learned that picking off the first formed fruit causes the later setting to grow much larger. This is the method adopted in growing the pumpkins, and the like, in the Shropshire, and which every farmer's boy has at one time or another unsuccessfully tried to emulate. It is a good plan to pick off the first formed fruit of any kind of vine to increase its productiveness. —[Eastern Exchange.]

It is denied by Schmidt Muhlein that the formation of part of the milk obtained from a cow begins with the process of milking, and that the udder is too small to give room for all the fluid to be obtained at one milking. On the contrary, the most thorough effort will leave some milk in the milk reservoirs by the newly formed secretion pushing from behind, and which may be obtained after the lapse of an hour from the time the milking began.

We have lately noticed that hundreds of young trees have been cut down, and have died during the past summer. This does not apply to trees set out in an orchard by themselves, but when planted in an old orchard the young tree to prospect seems very slim. So we do not believe in crowding an orchard so full of trees, unless the old ones are about to let up bearing and it is necessary to plant out trees to take their place. —[Haywards Journal.]

Stringing of pyrethrum, from which buttons are made, Truth, published at the East, says: Pyrethrum, or "Persian Insect Powder," bids fair to be the best of insect exterminators. The powder is cheap, poisonous only to insects, and very efficient.

When mixed with the oil of roses, it is the only sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

Other simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that nothing but iron will restore the blood to its only sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

Brown's Iron Bitters will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will not blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively not injurious.

We have made and read many calculations about what number of oranges may be produced from a certain number of trees, having a given number to the acre, acre and care of them being taken into consideration. A cool, level-headed man at Jacksonville, Florida, makes the following statement: "Twenty-one oranges for a hundred afford a good crop for 1,000 oranges, or 30 feet apart. 2. If well cultivated on high banks, the product will be 500 fruit per tree in ten years.

As fruit sells on a cent a piece in California, a good crop is realized, when we have reached the age of some of the Florida ones, we shall be able to supply much of the Eastern market with a better article and at very remunerative prices to the producer. —[Oriental Fruit Grower.]

Dr. James R. Nichols, in a paper on "The Sweet Principles of Fruits and Plants," read before a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, gave expression to many interesting statements, some of which are here presented.

No one of the fruits in their wild state afford enough sugar to make them acceptable to the human palate, but the sweetening of the fruit is done by the action of the sun, and the fruit is made good by saturation and fertilization. In increasing the sugar in fruit other desirable qualities are also increased.

The heat, under ordinary conditions, will afford from 4 to 6 per cent. of sugar, but by scientific and generous culture the percentage can be nearly doubled. Touching on the subject of fertilizers, Dr. Nichols said that nitrogenous manures are not required in orchards to any extent, the supply in the soil being equal to the small amount required by the fruit. Potash is the most important element in securing a flourishing condition of fruit. Both the vine and the fruit are great consumers of potash, as are also most of the small fruits. Wood ashes and bone meal are excellent materials for reclaiming the worn-out grape border, as well as desirable for new borders. It was advised to place the fertilizers in successive layers rather than in the usual form of a mixed heap. Wood ashes are the best form of potash, Dr. Nichols said, and next come the German chlorides.

The German chlorides are doing wonders.

"Samolian Nervine is doing wonders."

It is denied that the German chlorides are doing wonders.

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